

Listing of Claims:

1. (original) A system for temperature control of a nucleic-acid
 10 probe substrate, which controls the temperature to the substrate
 surface of which a plurality of nucleic-acid probes containing
 single-stranded nucleic acid fragments having a complementary
 sequence in respect to a target DNA have been immobilized in order
 that the target DNA contained in a specimen is detected according to
 15 hybridization; the system comprising:

a heat conduction ~~means~~ member comprising a heat-conductive
 material disposed on the back of the substrate to the substrate surface
 of which the plurality of single-stranded nucleic acid fragments have
 been immobilized, and in contact with the back of the substrate;

20 a ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler which is
 provided in contact with the heat-conductive material; and

a ~~means~~ controller for controlling the amount of heat flowing
 across the ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler and the
 heat-conductive material, to control the temperature of the
 25 heat-conductive material;

the temperature of the substrate disposed in contact being
 controlled through the temperature control of the heat-conductive
 material.

2. (original) A system for temperature control of a nucleic-acid probe substrate, which controls the temperature of a substrate to the substrate surface of which a plurality of nucleic-acid probes containing single-stranded nucleic acid fragments having a complementary sequence in respect to a target DNA have been immobilized in order that the target DNA contained in a specimen is detected according to hybridization; the system comprising:

15 a heat conduction ~~means~~ member comprising a heat-conductive material disposed on the surface of the substrate to the substrate surface of which the plurality of single-stranded nucleic acid fragments have been immobilized, facing, and in contact with, the substrate surface, partly leaving a space for feeding the specimen thereinto;

20 a ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or a cooler which is provided in contact with the heat-conductive material; and

 a ~~means~~ controller for controlling the amount of heat flowing across the ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler and the heat-conductive material to control the temperature of the
25 heat-conductive material;

 the specimen fed into the space and the substrate surface, which are in contact with the heat-conductive material, being temperature-controlled through the temperature control of the heat-conductive material.

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3. (amended) The system according to claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein said heat-conductive material is formed of any one of a metal and a resin or
 10 a composite of these two or more.

4. (original) A method for detecting genes by utilizing as a detection means a substrate to the substrate surface of which a plurality of nucleic-acid probes containing single-stranded nucleic acid
 15 fragments having a complementary sequence in respect to a target DNA have been immobilized in order that the target DNA contained in a specimen is detected according to hybridization; the method comprising:

disposing a heat-conductive material on the back of the substrate
 20 to the substrate surface of which the plurality of single-stranded nucleic acid fragments have been immobilized, and in contact with the back of the substrate;

disposing a ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or a cooler in contact with the heat-conductive material; and

25 providing a temperature ~~control means~~ controller for controlling the amount of heat flowing across the ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler and the heat-conductive material to control the temperature of the heat-conductive material;

the detection being operated while the substrate standing bonded
 30 sandwichedly and the specimen standing in contact with the substrate

surface are temperature-controlled through the temperature control of the heat-conductive material by the temperature ~~control means~~
10 controller during the operation of gene detection.

5. (original) The method according to claim 4, wherein, in a plurality of steps involved in the gene detection operation, said substrate and said specimen standing in contact with the substrate
15 surface are temperature-controlled; and

the temperature in the plurality of steps requiring temperature control is successively controlled by the temperature ~~control means~~
controller which utilizes said ~~heating means~~ heater.

20 6. (original) The method according to claim 4, wherein, in a plurality of steps involved in the gene detection operation, said substrate and said specimen standing in contact with the substrate surface are temperature-controlled; and

the temperature in the plurality of steps requiring temperature
25 control is successively controlled by the temperature ~~control means~~
controller which utilizes said ~~cooling means~~ cooler.

7. (original) The method according to claim 4, wherein, as said heat-conductive material, which is utilized for the temperature control
30 the substrate and of the specimen standing in contact with the

substrate surface, a heat-conductive material is used which is formed of any one of a metal and a resin or a composite of these two or more.

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8. (original) A method for detecting genes by utilizing as a ~~detection means~~ detector a substrate to the substrate surface of which a plurality of nucleic-acid probes containing single-stranded nucleic acid fragments having a complementary sequence in respect to a target DNA have been immobilized in order that the target DNA contained in a specimen is detected according to hybridization; the method comprising:

disposing a heat-conductive material on the surface of the substrate to the substrate surface of which the plurality of single-stranded nucleic acid fragments have been immobilized, facing, and in contact with, the substrate surface, partly leaving a space for feeding the specimen thereinto;

disposing a ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or a cooler in contact with the heat-conductive material; and

25 providing a temperature ~~control means~~ controller for controlling the amount of heat flowing across the heating means or cooling means and the heat-conductive material to control the temperature of the heat-conductive material;

the detection being operated while the specimen fed into the space and the substrate surface, which are in contact with the

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heat-conductive material, being temperature-controlled through the
temperature control of the heat-conductive material by the temperature
10 ~~control means~~ controller during the operation of gene detection.

9. (original) The method according to claim 8, wherein, in a
plurality of steps involved in the gene detection operation, said
substrate and said specimen standing in contact with the substrate
15 surface are temperature-controlled; and

the temperature in the plurality of steps requiring temperature
control is successively controlled by the temperature ~~control means~~
controller which utilizes said ~~heating means~~ heater.

20 10. (original) The method according to claim 8, wherein, in a
plurality of steps involved in the gene detection operation, said
substrate and said specimen standing in contact with the substrate
surface are temperature-controlled; and

the temperature in the plurality of steps requiring temperature
25 control is successively controlled by the temperature ~~control means~~
controller which utilizes said ~~cooling means~~ cooler.

11. (original) The method according to claim 8, wherein, as said
heat-conductive material, which is utilized for the temperature control
30 of the substrate and the specimen standing in contact with the

substrate surface, a heat-conductive material is used which is formed of any one of a metal and a resin or a composite of these two or more.

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12. (original) A probe substrate temperature control system for controlling the temperature of a probe substrate to the substrate surface of which a plurality of probes bindable specifically to a target substance have been immobilized in order to detect the target

15 substance; the system comprising:

a heat conduction ~~means~~ member comprising a heat-conductive material disposed on the side opposite to the surface of the probe substrate to which surface the detecting target substance have been immobilized, and in contact with the back of the substrate;

20 a ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler which is provided in contact with the heat-conductive material; and

a ~~means~~ temperature controller for controlling the amount of heat flowing across the ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler and the heat-conductive material to control the temperature of the

25 heat-conductive material;

the temperature of the substrate disposed in contact being controlled through the temperature control of the heat-conductive material.

30 13. (original) A probe substrate comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of probes bindable specifically to a target substance

10 which have been immobilized to the substrate surface; and

a heat-conductive material for controlling the temperature of the
substrate; the material being disposed in contact with the back of the
substrate.

15 14. (original) A probe substrate temperature control system for
controlling the temperature of a probe substrate to the substrate
surface of which a plurality of probes bindable specifically to a target
substance have been immobilized in order to detect the target
substance; the system comprising:

20 a heat conduction ~~means~~ member comprising a heat-conductive
material disposed on the surface of the substrate to the substrate
surface of which the plurality of probes have been immobilized, facing,
and in contact with, the substrate surface, partly leaving a space for
feeding the specimen thereinto;

25 a ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler which is
provided in contact with the heat-conductive material; and

a ~~means~~ temperature controller for controlling the amount of heat
flowing across the ~~heating means or cooling means~~ heater or cooler and
the heat-conductive material to control the temperature of the
30 heat-conductive material;

the temperature of the substrate disposed in contact being
controlled through the temperature control of the heat-conductive
10 material.

15. (original) A probe substrate comprising:
a substrate;
a plurality of probes bindable specifically to a target substance
15 which have been immobilized to the substrate surface; and
a heat-conductive material for controlling the temperature of the
substrate; the material being
disposed on the surface of the substrate to the substrate surface of
which the plurality of probes have been immobilized, facing, and in
20 contact with, the substrate surface, partly leaving a space for feeding
the specimen thereinto.

16. (new) The system according to claim 2, wherein said
heat-conductive material is formed of any one of a metal and a resin or
25 a composite of these two or more.